

(916) 255-3545

Mr. Terry Raviaspata, Chief
State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, California 95827-2106

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION, SCH #95042052, SUPERIOR VALLEY BOMB
AND GUNNERY RANGE, RADAR CONTROL BUILDING COMPLEX, BURN AREA,
CHINA LAKE NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION

Dear Mr. Raviaspata:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control, Region 1, has
approved a Negative Declaration for the subject project. The
project involves:

- 1) Excavation of contaminated soils (contaminants of
concern include lead, copper, petroleum hydrocarbons,
and volatile organic compounds);
- 2) Construction of a temporary hazardous waste management
unit (WMU);
- 3) Monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the WMU; and
- 4) Confirmatory soil sampling.

The "Initial Study" and "Draft Negative Declaration" were
prepared and sent to your office on April 20, 1995. No comments
were received regarding the draft Negative Declaration during the
public comment period which ended on May 26, 1995. Enclosed is
for posting is the Notice of Determination.

A U T H O R	L. McMahon 255-3674 LM47W-085 29 8-29	R E V I E W	T. Billington 8/29/95	R E V I E W	ar	R E V I E W		R E V I E W		FILE CODING Site Mit.F China Lake NAWs	CLERICAL INITIALS LVA DATE MAILED 9/5/95
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DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

REGION 1
10151 CROYDON WAY, SUITE 3
SACRAMENTO, CA 95827-2106



(916) 255-3545

September 5, 1995

Mr. Terry Raviaspata, Chief
State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, California 95827-2106

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION, SCH #95042052, SUPERIOR VALLEY BOMB
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Mr. Terry Raviaspata

September 5, 1995

Page Two

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Lance McMahan
at (916) 255-3674.

Sincerely,



Anthony J. Landis, P.E.
Chief, Northern California Operations
Office of Military Facilities

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Elizabeth Lafferty
Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region
Victorville Branch Office
15428 Civic Drive, Suite 100
Victorville, California 92392-2383

Mr. Jim McDonald
Environmental Project Office (823E00D)
Public Works Department
Naval Air Weapons Station
China Lake, California 93555-6001

Mr. Sherman Chou, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
Restoration-Operational Facilities
Western Division
Naval Facilities Engineering
Command (Code 09ER4sc)
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, California 94066-2402

**NEGATIVE DECLARATION
CHINA LAKE NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION
SUPERIOR VALLEY RANGE
RADAR CONTROL BUILDING COMPLEX
BURN AREA**

Project Proponent:

China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station
Department of Public Works
Environmental Project Office
China Lake, CA 93555-6001
Contact: Mr. James McDonald

Project Description:

The China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) Environmental Project Office (EPO) requested approval by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) of a removal action workplan (RAW) which includes the following activities: 1) excavation of contaminated soils (contaminants of concern include lead, copper, petroleum hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds); 2) construction of a temporary hazardous waste management unit (WMU); 3) monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the WMU; and 4) confirmatory soil sampling. Excavation activities took place in the Burn Area at the Superior Valley Bomb and Gunnery Range, Radar Control Building Complex. The soil, which is contaminated due to burn activities, is being temporarily stored under a covered WMU which was constructed in an adjacent previously-disturbed area. The purpose of the project is to allow China Lake to construct a portion of a photovoltaic array facility (PVAf) on the Burn Area. A brief discussion of the PVAf, which is not part of this project, follows the project description.

The Burn Area measures approximately 190 feet by 210 feet (39,990 square feet) and contamination was found to extend to an average depth of approximately nine (9) inches; approximately 1,100 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed. Excavation of the contaminated soil was accomplished using conventional earth-moving equipment (e.g., front-end loader and shovels). Water was used for dust suppression during excavation and stockpiling. Excavation continued until confirmation samples indicate nondetectable concentrations of volatiles and total petroleum extractable hydrocarbons and background concentrations for metals remained in the soil. A total of 11 confirmation soil samples were collected. Eight surficial soil samples were collected and analyzed for metals while three samples were collected at a depth of 12 to 18 inches below grade and analyzed for volatile organic compounds and total petroleum extractable hydrocarbons. In addition to the 11 confirmation soil samples, three (3) surficial soil samples were collected within the surrounding undisturbed area which will be used for the PVAf. The three surficial samples were analyzed for metals to determine whether activities in the Burn Area have impacted the undisturbed area adjacent to the site.

Prior to placement of the excavated soil, samples were collected to determine the nature and areal extent of soil contamination within the WMU. The first step in the construction of the WMU was to form a gentle slope and create berms to direct drainage to the south. Plastic tarp (visqueen) were then be placed on the ground and the excavated soil was be placed on top of the plastic. An organic emulsion which reportedly prevents wind dispersion for up to 3 years was then sprayed on top of the excavated soil and berms. After the soil was placed on the site and sealed, the soil was covered and the site reportedly fenced. The WMU measures approximately 50 feet wide, 150 feet long, and 10 feet high.

Negative Declaration
China Lake NAWS
Superior Valley Burn Area

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The WMU will be visually inspected at least monthly and immediately following storm events. Any detected problems will be remedied either immediately (e.g., simple covering repairs) or within a reasonable timeframe (e.g., reexcavation of diversion channels by earth-moving equipment). In addition, workers in the area will be instructed to notify the Environmental Project Office of China Lake if problems are observed. A log of the inspections and any necessary repairs will be kept and reportedly forwarded to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and DTSC quarterly. However, the inspection and repair logs have not been submitted.

Final disposition of the soil will occur no later than April 1996. In June 1995, China Lake submitted an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to DTSC and the Regional Board identifying and evaluating remediation alternatives. The EE/CA is currently under review. Following approval of the EE/CA, a work plan will be submitted outlining how the chosen alternative will be implemented. The final disposition of the soil is not a part of this project and will be evaluated separately.

The purpose of the project was to decontaminate the Burn Area to allow NAWS to construct a three-acre PVAF to provide electric power to the building complex and a portable radar emitter. However, installation of the PVAF is being conducted by the Energy Office of the China Lake Public Works Department and is not considered part of this project. Installation of the PVAF will involve clearing over 0.5 acres of shrub in the undisturbed area adjacent to the Burn Area. In addition, a road will be constructed through the undisturbed area to connect the west side of the PVAF site with the main road to the north in order to accommodate truck traffic associated with construction of the PVAF. Excess soil from the cleared undisturbed area may be used to reestablish an appropriate grade within the Burn Area.

Project Location:

The Burn Area is located in Township 29 South, Range 45 East, Section 23. This site is located approximately 3 miles north of the southern-most boundary of NAWS in the Superior Valley Range. The nearest community is Barstow, located approximately 30 miles to the south.

Findings of Significant Effect on Environment:

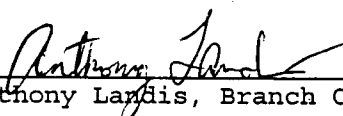
The Department has determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment as that term is defined in the Public Resources Code Section 21068.

A copy of the Initial Study which supports this finding is attached.

Mitigation Measures:

This project does not include mitigation measures.

Signature  Date _____
Lance McMahan, Project Manager

Signature  Date 9-5-95
Anthony Landis, Branch Chief

**NOTICE OF DETERMINATION
CERTIFICATE OF FEE EXEMPTION**

Substitute of Form C

To: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

From: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Site Mitigation Branch
Office of Military Facilities
10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3
Sacramento, CA 95827-2106

Project Title: CHINA LAKE NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION, SUPERIOR VALLEY BOMB
AND GUNNERY RANGE, RADAR CONTROL BUILDING COMPLEX, BURN AREA

State Clearinghouse Number: 95042052

Contact Person and Telephone: Lance McMahan, (916) 255-3674

Project Location: China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, Superior Valley
Bomb and Gunnery Range, San Bernardino County

Project Description:

The project involves: 1) excavation of contaminated soils (contaminants of concern include lead, copper, petroleum hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds); 2) construction of a temporary hazardous waste management unit (WMU); 3) monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the WMU; and 4) confirmatory soil sampling. The soils will be stored in the WMU for no more than one year.

Date project approved:

This Notice of Determination is filed in compliance with Section 21108 of the Public Resources Code. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), as lead agency, has approved the above described project and the attached Negative Declaration.

DTSC has made the determination that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

The attached Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

A copy of this Negative Declaration may be examined at the above address of the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Signature: _____

Anthony J. Landis
Anthony J. Landis, P.E.
Chief of Operations
Office of Military Facilities
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Date: _____

9-5-95

Date received for filing at OPR:

Revised by DTSC, PEAS 7/28/93
NOD&CERT.FRM

NEGATIVE DECLARATION APPROVAL

Project Title: CHINA LAKE NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION, SUPERIOR VALLEY BOMB
AND GUNNERY RANGE, RADAR CONTROL BUILDING COMPLEX, BURN AREA

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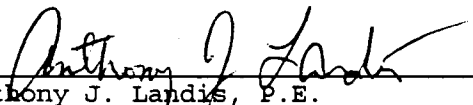
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The Department of Toxic Substances Control has found on the basis of the Initial Study that there is no substantial evidence that this project will have a significant effect on the environment. No comments were received on the Negative Declaration.

I hereby approve the Negative Declaration for this project.

Signature: _____



Anthony J. Landis, P.E.
Chief of Operations
Office of Military Facilities
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Date: _____

9-5-95

Revised by DTSC, PEAS 5/18/93
NDAPPROV.FRM

**INITIAL STUDY
FOR
CHINA LAKE NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION
SUPERIOR VALLEY RANGE
RADAR CONTROL BUILDING COMPLEX
BURN AREA**

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) Environmental Project Office (EPO) is seeking approval by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) of a removal action workplan (RAW) which includes the following activities: 1) excavation of contaminated soils (contaminants of concern include lead, copper, petroleum hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds); 2) construction of a temporary hazardous waste management unit (WMU); 3) monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the WMU; and 4) confirmatory soil sampling. Excavation activities will take place in the Burn Area at the Superior Valley Bomb and Gunnery Range, Radar Control Building Complex. The soil, which is contaminated due to burn activities, would be temporarily stored under a covered WMU to be constructed in an adjacent previously-disturbed area. The purpose of the project is to allow China Lake to construct a portion of a photovoltaic array facility (PVAF) on the Burn Area. A brief discussion of the PVAF, which is not part of this project, follows the project description.

The Burn Area measures approximately 190 feet by 210 feet (39,990 square feet) and contamination is believed to extend to an average depth of nine (9) inches; it is estimated that there are 1,100 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Excavation of the contaminated soil will be accomplished using conventional earth-moving equipment (e.g., front-end loader and shovels). Water will be used for dust suppression during excavation and stockpiling. Excavation will continue until confirmation samples indicate nondetectable concentrations of volatiles and total petroleum extractable hydrocarbons and background concentrations for metals remain in the soil. It is proposed that a total of 11 confirmation soil samples be collected. Eight surficial soil samples will be collected and analyzed for metals while three samples will be collected at a depth of 12 to 18 inches below grade and analyzed for volatile organic compounds and total petroleum extractable hydrocarbons. In addition to the 11 confirmation soil samples, three (3) surficial soil samples will be collected within the surrounding undisturbed area which will be used for the PVAF. The three surficial samples will be analyzed for metals to determine whether activities in the Burn Area have impacted the undisturbed area adjacent to the site.

Prior to placement of the excavated soil, samples will be collected to determine the nature and areal extent of soil

contamination, if any, within the WMU. The first step in the construction of the WMU will be to form a gentle slope and create berms to direct drainage to the south. Plastic tarp (visqueen) will then be placed on the ground and the excavated soil will be placed on top of the plastic. An organic emulsion which reportedly prevents wind dispersion for up to 3 years will then be sprayed on top of the excavated soil and berms. After the soil has been placed on the site and sealed, the soil will be covered and the site will be fenced. The WMU will measure approximately 50 feet wide, 150 feet long, and 10 feet high.

The WMU will be visually inspected at least monthly and immediately following storm events. Any detected problems will be remedied either immediately (e.g., simple covering repairs) or within a reasonable timeframe (e.g., reexcavation of diversion channels by earth-moving equipment). In addition, workers in the area will be instructed to notify the Environmental Project Office of China Lake if problems are observed. A log of the inspections and any necessary repairs will be kept and forwarded to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control quarterly.

Final disposition of the soil will occur no later than April 1996. In June 1995, China Lake will submit a feasibility study to the Department and Regional Board identifying and evaluating remediation alternatives. In September 1995, a work plan will be submitted outlining how the chosen alternative will be implemented. The workplan addressing the final disposition of the contaminated soils at this site will be public noticed separately and must also comply with all CEQA regulations.

The purpose of the project is to decontaminate the Burn Area to allow China Lake to construct a three-acre PVAf to provide electric power to the building complex and a portable radar emitter. However, installation of the PVAf is being conducted by the Energy Office of the China Lake Public Works Department and is not considered part of this project. Installation of the PVAf will involve clearing over 0.5 acres of shrub in the undisturbed area adjacent to the Burn Area. In addition, a road will be constructed through the undisturbed area to connect the west side of the PVAf site with the main road to the north in order to accommodate truck traffic associated with construction of the PVAf. Excess soil from the cleared undisturbed area may be used to reestablish an appropriate grade within the Burn Area.

II. BACKGROUND

NAWS is located in the southeastern California desert approximately 150 miles northeast of Los Angeles. It is comprised of two major areas, the China Lake Complex and the Randsburg Wash/Mojave B Complex. The China Lake Complex, located in Inyo, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties, contains the majority of the range and test facilities, as well as NAWS headquarters

and the China Lake community. The Randsburg Wash/Mojave B Complex, located in San Bernardino County, includes the Superior Valley Range, Radar Control Building Complex, Burn Area, which is the subject of this initial study. The location of the Radar Control Building Complex within the Superior Valley Range is shown in Figure 1. The location of the Burn Area is shown in Figure 2.

The installation began with the establishment of the Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS) at China Lake in 1943, and has since expanded in support of the Department of Defense (DoD) and Navy Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation mission for air warfare systems. The initial function of the installation was threefold: 1) to support the rocket development work then being conducted at the California Institute of Technology for the World War II Office of Scientific Research and Development; 2) to test air-launched rocket weapons; and 3) to furnish primary training in the use of those weapons.

The mission of NAWS is to be: 1) the principal Navy research, development, test, and evaluation center for air warfare systems (except antisubmarine warfare systems) and missile weapon systems; and 2) the national range/facility for parachute test and evaluation. NAWS manages and conducts the complete weapons development process from concept formulation through the entire lifetime of a weapon system, including fleet and production support.

Since 1947, the Superior Valley area has been used for a wide variety of military research, development, test, evaluation and training missions. The activity of particular interest relative to this document is the use of the Superior Valley Bombing Range by the Air Force. The 35th Tactical Fighter Wing at George Air Force Base, through an inter-service support agreement with the Navy, became a tenant activity on NAWS in the early 1980's. The closure of George Air Force Base resulted in the return of the Superior Valley Bombing Range to the Navy in 1992. Part of the Air Force's closure process involves the clean-up of ordnance and other debris at areas known or thought to have been contaminated by Air Force operations. This clean-up and closure process is currently ongoing and should be completed within the next few years. Although contamination of the Burn Area resulted from Air Force activities, NAWS proposes to expedite cleanup of the site by performing interim remedial activities.

DTSC's site mitigation process generally consists of three distinct yet sometimes overlapping phases. These include:

- (1) data collection and evaluation (Preliminary Endangerment Assessment, Remedial Investigation, etc.);

- (2) remedial alternative identification and evaluation, and final remedy selection (Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan [RAP]); and
- (3) remedial action implementation (detailed design, construction/field implementation, operation and maintenance, and reporting).

Overlap occurs during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase and to some extent during the RAP and design phases. In addition to the phases, removal action/site stabilization activities can occur at any time during the process to address a release or a threat of release of hazardous substances that may pose a risk to public health, welfare, and the environment. To the extent practicable, removal actions must contribute to the efficient performance of any anticipated long term remedial actions.

III. LOCATION

The Burn Area is located in Township 29 South, Range 45 East, Section 23. This site is located approximately 3 miles north of the southern-most boundary of NAWS in the Superior Valley Range. The nearest community is Barstow, located approximately 30 miles to the south.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1. EARTH

a. TOPOGRAPHY

Superior Valley is located in northwestern San Bernardino County approximately 40 miles southeast of the China Lake Complex and 30 miles north of Barstow. Superior Valley is an internally drained Mohave Desert basin that is elliptical in shape, trends northwest, and covers an area of about 172 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Robbers Mountain and the Eagle Crag; on the northeast by the Goldstone Hills; on the south by Opal Mountain; and on the west by Slocum Mountain and Pilot Knob. The valley floor slopes from these surrounding mountains toward three dry lakes in the south central portion of the valley: West Superior Lake, Middle Superior Lake, and Ausland Lake. Ausland Lake is the lowest area of the valley, at an elevation of 2996 feet.

The Superior Valley gunnery range includes much of the valley floor north of the lakes, some of the western flanks of the Goldstone Hills in the east, and the summits of Slocum Mountain and the unnamed rocky highlands which surround Copper City (abandoned), on the west. The Radar Control Building Complex is located approximately in the center of this area, at

least two miles from any of the surrounding hills or mountains on a very gently sloping portion of the alluvial plain. The Burn Area is located on the southwest edge of the Radar Control Building Complex.

b. GEOLOGY

The geology of Superior Valley is characterized by mountains and isolated buttes composed of intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks. The resulting valley is composed of unconsolidated alluvium. The Burn Area is located on a gently sloping portion of the valley floor where the alluvium extends to a depth of approximately 350 feet.

Approximately 15 miles north of the Burn Area is the Garlock Fault Zone, a major structural feature of the area. Numerous other faults are known to bound the valley to the southwest and northeast of the project site, some of which are concealed under the alluvium. No faults are known to occur under the project site.

2. AIR - METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

The climate of Superior Valley is characteristic of the Mohave Desert with wide diurnal temperature variations, low rainfall and humidity, and hot summer days. Rainfall occurs primarily in the winter months, although brief summer thunderstorms may produce locally heavy amounts of rain. Average rainfall over the past 28 years has been about 3 inches. Strong winds, particularly in the spring and early summer, blow predominantly from the south and southwest.

3. WATER

a. SURFACE WATER

Surface water in Superior Valley appears only during and shortly after significant rainfall events. Water, sometimes in torrents, rushes down the washes and gullies which drain the mountains surrounding the valley. However, no significant washes are located near the Burn Area. A few springs are located in the more remote mountainous areas.

b. GROUND WATER

Ground water in Superior Valley is contained in the Quaternary alluvium which fills the basin. The water-bearing materials occur to a depth of approximately 350 feet. Depth to ground water at the building complex is about 120 feet below the ground surface. Use of the area's ground water is limited to one small production well approximately two miles to the south.

Water quality tests indicate that the water is potable with a total dissolved solids of 295 ppm. Water from surface springs in the surrounding mountains is somewhat degraded due to moderate levels of mineral constituents. Recharge of the ground water aquifer is thought to be minimal.

4. PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

Vegetation is characterized as the creosote bush-burrobush plant community or habitat type. Vegetative cover is approximately 30% in the area and is composed of creosote bush, burrobush, cottonthorn, winterfat, matchweed and spiny hopsage. Cacti are not abundant but beavertail and cholla cactus are found in the area. The alkali sink plant community characterized by saltbush species begins to dominant about 2 miles to the south of the Facility. No sensitive or protected plant species are known to occur near the Burn Area.

Wildlife in the region include those species typically found throughout the creosote bush scrub habitats of the western Mohave Desert. Numerous species of reptiles including horned lizards, iguanas, whiptails, zebra-tailed lizards and side-blotched lizards are regularly recorded in this portion of Superior Valley. All of the Navy-owned portion of Superior Valley is within the NAWS Desert Tortoise Habitat Management Area. The Superior Valley area supports relatively high densities of desert tortoises, a federally listed threatened species. In order to prevent impact to the Desert Tortoise, a NAWS certified tortoise biologist will brief personnel on tortoise protocols and monitor activities. Fencing will be installed if tortoises are noted in the area. In addition, all activities will be confined to the project site.

Bird species of particular interest include golden eagles and other raptors. These species are most often observed near the surrounding mountain ranges but do range throughout the valley floor. Rodents including mice, kangaroo rats, ground squirrels and wood rats are known to inhabit areas supporting native vegetation. Larger mammals recorded within 5 miles of the project site include rabbits, coyotes, bobcat, badger and foxes. Bighorn sheep are located in the Eagle Crag mountains to the north of the project site. No sensitive or protected species have been recorded as inhabiting the Radar Control Building Complex site or its associated cleared areas, including the Burn Area.

5. DEMOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

NAWS is located in the upper Mojave Desert of California and consists of over a million acres of desert. NAWS is surrounded by predominantly undeveloped public lands. Most of the unincorporated land in the vicinity of NAWS is federally owned

and is administered and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the California Desert Conservation Act (CDCA) Plan.

Rural habitation south and west of the Burn Area for several miles is very sparse; there are no residences in Superior Valley itself. Several small dwellings lie on either side of Copper City Road over 10 miles from the Burn Area. It is not known how many of these dwellings are permanently occupied or serve as second or vacation homes. Limited mining activity has occurred in these areas in the past. However, it is believed that such activity does not now take place.

Areas north and east of the Burn Area are utilized by NAWS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goldstone Tracking Station. Northwest of the Burn Area NAWS controls and utilizes the Echo Range, electronic combat range. This facility is used to test and evaluate aircraft tactics and electronic countermeasures equipment.

A lease with the Federal Bureau of Land Management permits cattle grazing in the western portion of the Superior Valley Range for 90 days during those years when forage is in sufficient quantity for grazing. In addition, two tracts of public domain land south and west of the Superior Valley Range are leased for sheep grazing. Sheep are normally on the lease for three months in the late winter and early spring, although if forage is sufficient, the grazing period is extended to five months. The western tract covers 66,000 acres; 10,000 sheep normally graze on it. This tract begins at the western boundary of Mojave "B" Range South and extends nearly to U.S. Highway 395, underlying the entire western approach and weapons delivery patterns for the proposed range. The southern tract covers 168,000 acres on which 7,500 sheep are grazed. This tract adjoins the western tract on the west and the Superior Valley Range on the north. Although a substantial fraction of these tracts is privately owned and is therefore not part of the federal lease, many of the privately owned parcels are independently leased to the sheep owners. Consequently, sheep may range over nearly all of the leased tracts.

V. TRANSPORTATION

1. AREA TRAFFIC

Traffic in the vicinity of Superior Valley is generally light and predominantly related to activities at NAWS. The limited scope of this activity will not affect traffic patterns in the vicinity of NAWS.

2. LOCAL (ON-SITE) TRAFFIC

Traffic in Superior Valley is controlled by NAWS. Traffic is generally light and limited to activities at NAWS. During the

removal action, vehicles will be driven and parked only in previously-disturbed areas. The limited scope of this activity will not adversely affect traffic patterns at NAWS.

VI. ZONING, PLANS AND OTHER LAND USE CONTROLS

As a military facility, NAWS is not subject to local zoning, plans, or other land use controls.

VII. LIST OF REFERENCES

1. **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final)**, February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.
2. **Photovoltaic Array Facility Information**, Ms. Lauren Zellmer, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained by telephone January 19, 1995.
3. **Desert Tortoise Management Information**, Mr. Tom Campbell, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained via facsimile, February 14, 1995.
4. **Environmental Statement, Range Support Facilities, Superior Valley**, May 1977, George Air Force Base, California.
5. **Draft Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan: Remedial Actions, Superior Valley Gunnery Range**, George AFB, California, October 1994.

INITIAL STUDY SPECIAL CHECKLIST FOR

Approval of Remedial Action Plan for Interim Remedial Actions
at the China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station
Superior Valley Range, Radar Control Building Complex, Burn Area

This checklist has two purposes, to identify any reasonable possibility of "significant effect on the environment" as that term is used in Section 21068 of the Public Resources Code, and to identify "adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife" as that term is used in Sections 753.5 (c) and (d) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

"Significant effect on the environment" (significant effect) means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.

"Adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife" means an adverse change of any type or degree, either individually or cumulatively, on any wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, and related ecological communities, including the habitat upon which the wildlife depends for its continued viability. (Refer to the items contained in the shaded boxes.)

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

1. **Earth** Will the proposed result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|----------|
| a. | Unstable earth conditions or in changes in geologic structures? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Disruptions, displacements, compaction or overcovering of the soil? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| c. | Change in topography or ground surface relief features? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| d. | The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic or physical features? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| e. | Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| f. | Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet or lake? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

- g. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?

___ ___ x

	Any adverse change
	<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>
h. Changes to any riparian land or wetlands under state or federal jurisdiction?	___ <u>x</u>
i. Changes to soil required to sustain habitat for fish and wildlife?	___ <u>x</u>

The China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) Environmental Project Office proposes to excavate approximately 1,100 cubic yards of soil contaminated with lead and copper and temporarily store the soil on-site. The soil, which became contaminated due to burning activities, would be temporarily stored under a covered waste management unit (WMU) to be constructed in an adjacent previously-disturbed area.

The Burn Area measures approximately 190 feet by 210 feet (39,990 square feet) and contamination is believed to extend to an average depth of nine (9) inches; it is estimated that 1,100 cubic yards of soil are contaminated. Excavation of the contaminated soil will be accomplished using conventional earth-moving equipment (e.g., front-end loader and shovels). Prior to placement of the excavated soil, samples will be collected to determine the nature and areal extent of contamination within the proposed storage area. The first step in the construction of the WMU will be to form a gentle slope and create berms to direct drainage to the south. Plastic tarp (visqueen) will then be placed on the ground and the excavated soil will be placed on top of the plastic. An organic emulsion which reportedly prevents wind dispersion for up to 3 years will then be sprayed on top of the excavated soil and berms. After the soil has been placed on the site and sealed, the covering will be installed and the site will be fenced. The WMU will measure approximately 50 feet wide, 150 feet long, and 10 feet high.

Therefore, the impacts to the earth from this project will be limited and temporary; no significant adverse impacts are predicted.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>Maybe</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2. Air Will the proposed result in: | | | |
| a. Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. The creation of objectionable odors? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| c. Alteration of air movement, moisture, or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

	Any adverse change	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
d. Degradation of any air resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among the plants and animals residing in that air?	___	<u>x</u>

The project involves the excavation of contaminated soil and stockpiling the soil inside a bermed and covered area to be constructed adjacent to the site (i.e., the WMU). During excavation, water will be used to prevent wind from blowing contaminants off-site. After the material has been stockpiled, an organic emulsion will be applied to the surface of the soil and a cover will be installed to prevent wind erosion of the contaminated soil. The emulsion is expected to last for three years and, since the soil is to be removed within one year of placement, wind erosion is not expected to adversely affect the stockpiled soil. Therefore, the impacts to the air from this project will be limited and temporary; no significant adverse impacts are predicted.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

3. **Water** Will the proposed result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|----------|
| a. | Changes in currents, or the course of direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| c. | Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| d. | Change in the amount of surface water in any water body? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| e. | Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| f. | Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| g. | Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| h. | Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| i. | Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

Any adverse
change
Yes No

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----------|
| j. | Change to riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses and wetlands under state and federal jurisdiction? | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| k. | Change to any water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among the plants and animals residing in that water? | ___ | <u>x</u> |

The project involves the excavation of contaminated soil and stockpiling the soil inside a bermed and covered area to be constructed adjacent to the site. This may result in a minor alteration of drainage patterns at the site. However, the stockpiled soil is scheduled to be removed within one year of placement and the storage site returned to its original grade. Therefore, the impacts to water from this project will be limited and temporary; no significant adverse impacts are predicted.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change
Yes Maybe No

4. **Plant Life** Will the proposed result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|----------|
| a. | Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plant (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| c. | Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| d. | Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| e. | Deterioration of existing plant habitat? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

		Any adverse change	
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
f.	Any adverse effect to native and non-native plant life?	___	<u>x</u>
g.	Effects to rare and unique plant life and ecological communities dependent on plant life?	___	<u>x</u>
h.	Any adverse effect to listed threatened and endangered plants?	___	<u>x</u>
i.	Effects on habitat in which listed threatened and endangered plants are believed to reside?	___	<u>x</u>
j.	Effects on species of plants listed as protected or identified for special management in the Fish and Game Code, the Public Resources Code, the Water Code, or regulations adopted thereunder?	___	<u>x</u>
k.	Effects on marine and terrestrial plant species subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and the ecological communities in which they reside?	___	<u>x</u>

The project involves the excavation of contaminated soil in a previously disturbed, vegetation-free one acre area to a depth of one foot or less and stockpiling the soil in a previously disturbed, vegetation-free area adjacent to the site. The site is bordered on three sides by habitat which supports the Desert Tortoise. Engineering controls and operational procedures will be implemented in order to prevent impact to the Desert Tortoise. A NAWS certified tortoise biologist will brief personnel on tortoise protocols and will monitor activities. Fencing will be installed if tortoises are noted in the area. In addition, all activities will be confined to the project site. In order to prevent contamination of the habitat during excavation, water will be used to prevent wind from blowing contaminants off-site. In addition, an organic emulsion will be applied to the surface of the soil and the WMU will be covered in order to prevent wind and rain erosion after the material has been stockpiled. The emulsion is expected to last for up to three years. Since the soil is to be removed within one year of placement, wind and water erosion are not expected to adversely affect the stockpiled soil. The surrounding undisturbed areas will be sampled after contaminated soils have been removed.

The Navy is proposing to construct a 3-acre photovoltaic array facility (PVAf) to provide electric power to the building complex and a portable radar emitter. However, installation of the PVAf is being conducted by the Energy Office of the China Lake Public Works Department and is not considered part of this project. Installation of the PVAf will involve clearing over 0.5 acres of shrub in the undisturbed area adjacent to the Burn Area. Excess soil from the cleared undisturbed area may be used to reestablish an appropriate grade within the Burn Area.

The impacts to plant life from this project will be limited and temporary; no significant adverse impacts are predicted.

References:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Photovoltaic Array Facility Information, Ms. Lauren Zellmer, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained by telephone January 19, 1995.

Desert Tortoise Management Information, Mr. Tom Campbell, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained via facsimile, February 14, 1995.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

5. **Animal Life** Will the proposed
result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|----------|
| a. | Change in the diversity of species,
or numbers of any species of animals
(birds, land animals including
reptiles, fish and shellfish,
benthic organisms or insects)? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Reduction of the numbers of any
unique, rare or endangered
species of animals? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| c. | Introduction of new species of
animals into an area, or result
in a barrier to the migration or
movement of animals? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| d. | Deterioration to existing fish
or wildlife habitat? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

		Any adverse change	
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
e.	Effects on listed threatened or endangered animals?	—	<u>x</u>
f.	Effects on habitat in which listed threatened and endangered animals are believed to reside?	—	<u>x</u>
g.	Effects on species of animals listed as protected or identified for special management in the Fish and Game Code, the Public Resources Code, the Water Code, or regulations adopted thereunder?	—	<u>x</u>
h.	Effects on marine and terrestrial animal species subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and the ecological communities in which they reside?	—	<u>x</u>

The project involves the excavation of contaminated soil in a previously disturbed, vegetation-free one acre area to a depth of one foot or less and stockpiling the soil in a previously disturbed, vegetation-free area adjacent to the site. The site is bordered on three sides by habitat which supports the Desert Tortoise. Engineering controls and operational procedures will be implemented in order to prevent impact to the Desert Tortoise. A NAWs certified tortoise biologist will brief personnel on tortoise protocols and will monitor activities. Fencing will be installed if tortoises are noted in the area. In addition, all activities will be confined to the project site. In order to prevent contamination of the habitat during excavation, water will be used to prevent wind from blowing contaminants off-site. In addition, an organic emulsion will be applied to the surface of the soil and the WMU will be covered in order to prevent wind and rain erosion after the material has been stockpiled. The emulsion is expected to last for up to three years. Since the soil is to be removed within one year of placement, wind and water erosion are not expected to adversely affect the stockpiled soil. The surrounding undisturbed areas will be sampled after contaminated soils have been removed.

As previously indicated, the Navy is proposing to construct a 3-acre PVAf to provide electric power to the building complex and a portable radar emitter. However, installation of the PVAf is being conducted by the Energy Office of the China Lake Public Works Department and is not considered part of this project. Installation of the PVAf will involve clearing over 0.5 acres of shrub in the undisturbed area adjacent to the Burn Area. Excess soil from the cleared undisturbed area may be used to reestablish an appropriate grade within the Burn Area. Therefore, the impacts to animal life from this project will be limited and temporary; no significant adverse impacts are predicted.

References:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Photovoltaic Array Facility Information, Ms. Lauren Zellmer, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained by telephone January 19, 1995.

Desert Tortoise Management Information, Mr. Tom Campbell, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained via facsimile, February 14, 1995.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

6. **Land Use** Will the proposal result
in a substantial alteration of the
present or planned land use of an
area?

___ ___ x

The project involves the excavation of contaminated soil in a previously disturbed, vegetation-free area and stockpiling the soil inside an existing previously disturbed, contaminated area adjacent to the site (i.e., the WMU). The Burn Area and the area proposed for the WMU are currently restricted to persons wearing adequate personal protection due to contamination with hazardous materials; neither site serves any purpose at this time. Remedial activities will result in the Burn Area being returned to active use by NAWS and will not change the land use of the area proposed for the WMU. This project does not involve, address, nor result in any adverse alteration of present or planned land use.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

7. **Natural Resources** Will the proposal
result in an increase in the rate of
use of any natural resources?

___ ___ x

This project does not involve, address, nor result in a substantial or potentially substantial change of any natural resource because implementation of the project will require only minimal use of gasoline and diesel fuel for operation of vehicles and heavy equipment.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

8. **Risk of Upset** Will the proposal involve:

- a. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions? x
- b. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan? x

Pesticides and radiological agents will not be used for this project. Oil, hydraulic fluid, and diesel fuel will be used by heavy equipment. In the unlikely event of a spill, NAWS will implement spill containment measures. In the event that spillage of contaminated soil occurs during transport to the WMU, the soil will be picked up and placed in the WMU. Since the WMU site and area between the Burn Area and WMU are also contaminated, the potential for adverse impacts due to spillage of soil during transport is not significant. During excavation, water will be used for dust suppression. In the event that water becomes unavailable, excavation activities will cease until such time as water becomes available. Finally, a Health and Safety Plan prepared in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 7, Section 5192 will be in place which addresses worker and community protection and emergency response activities.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

9. **Transportation/Circulation** Will the proposal result in:

- a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement? x
- b. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking? x
- c. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems? x
- d. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods? x
- e. Alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic? x

- X

Reference:

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|----------|
| a. | Fire protection? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Police protection? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| c. | Schools? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| d. | Parks or their recreational facilities? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| e. | Maintenance of public facilities, including roads? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| f. | Other governmental services? | _____ | _____ | <u>x</u> |

Reference:

11

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

11. **Energy** Will the proposal result in:

- a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy? x
- b. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy? x

This project does not involve, address, nor result in the need for substantial amounts of energy. The project will only involve approximately two weeks of field activities followed by monthly monitoring of the WMU until the WMU is closed 12 months later; this is the only period during which any energy usage will occur. All equipment will be self-contained and will run on diesel and/or gasoline.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

12. **Utilities** Will the proposal result in
a need for new systems, or substantial
alterations to any utilities? x

This project does not involve, address, nor result in the need for new utilities. Adequate water service is already provided to the area and will only be used for dust suppression, mixing of emulsion for application to stockpiled soil, personal hygiene, and drinking. The site is equipped with toilets and showers; wastewater is disposed of via an existing leach field.

Reference:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

13. **Noise** Will the proposal result in:

- a. Increases in existing noise levels? x
- b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels? x

The area is periodically subjected to high noise levels from jet aircraft flying near ground level; the construction activities associated with this project are temporary and will not result in greater noise levels than currently exist. All people on-site will be personnel associated with the project and will wear appropriate ear protection in accordance with a Health and Safety Plan prepared in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 7, Section 5192 which addresses worker and community protection. Further, the nearest residential population is located approximately 30 miles away in Barstow.

References:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Environmental Statement, Range Support Facilities, Superior Valley, May 1977, George Air Force Base, California.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

14. **Human Health** Will the proposal
result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|----------|
| a. | Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |
| b. | Exposure of people to potential health hazards? | ___ | ___ | <u>x</u> |

Assuming compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, the Department has determined that implementation of this project does not pose any significant risk to human health. Further, the action is being taken to ensure that the potential threat to public health, welfare and the environment are appropriately managed.

References:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Environmental Statement, Range Support Facilities, Superior Valley, May 1977, George Air Force Base, California.

Substantial or
potentially substantial
adverse change

Yes Maybe No

15. Cumulative Effects

- a. Will the project result in air or water contamination which by themselves are not significant, but when considered in light of other local sources, may be cumulatively significant? x

Assuming compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, the Department has determined that this project will not have any significant cumulative effects due to: 1) the short duration of excavation and storage activities; 2) the use of a previously-contaminated area for temporary stockpiling of contaminated soil; 3) the use of an emulsion to prevent wind from displacing stockpiled soil; 4) the use of a cover to prevent rain from coming into contact with the soil; and 5) the implementation of procedures to avoid injury to the Desert Tortoise population. The final disposition of the contaminated soil will be addressed at a later date. Any final remedial action will be performed in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

References:

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Superior Valley Burn Area Site (Draft Final), February 17, 1995, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.

Photovoltaic Array Facility Information, Ms. Lauren Zellmer, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained by telephone January 19, 1995.

Desert Tortoise Management Information, Mr. Tom Campbell, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, obtained via facsimile, February 14, 1995.

Environmental Statement, Range Support Facilities, Superior Valley, May 1977, George Air Force Base, California.

Yes No

Summary of Findings Based on study findings as explained herein, justification is made for the following conclusions:

- | | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| b. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals? | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| c. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| d. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | _____ | <u>x</u> |
| e. Do the activities of this project have an influence on recreation, aesthetics, noise, cultural resources, or any other environmental issues which have not been included in this checklist? | _____ | <u>x</u> |

Determination of De Minimus

Yes No

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that there is no evidence before the Department that the proposed project will have potential for an adverse effect on wildlife resources or the habitat upon which the wildlife depends, a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** with a **FINDING OF DE MINIMUS** will be prepared.

X

Determination of Significant Effect

check one

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

X

The project has been revised to incorporate special changes which assure that there will be no reasonable possibility of significant environmental effects, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet will be added to the project and listed in the Negative Declaration. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. Before the Negative Declaration is approved, the Department of Toxic Substances Control will develop a monitoring program to insure the implementation of these mitigation measures by this agency. All responsible agencies should develop monitoring programs for mitigation measures which are identified under their discretionary authority.

I find the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** shall be prepared to determine if significant effects would result.

Signature Lance McMahan Date 4-20-95
Lance McMahan, Project Manager

Signature Anthony J. Landis Date 4-20-95
Anthony Landis, Branch Chief

Revised 7/22/93 by DTSC/PEAS
ISCLWDM.FRM